

\$%^Dialog;HighlightOn=%%%;HighlightOff=%%%;

Connecting via Winsock to Dialog

Logging in to Dialog

Trying 31060000009999...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES

PLEASE LOGON:

ENTER PASSWORD:

Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 02.19.00D

Last logoff: 02sep03 14:51:58

Logon file001 04sep03 12:09:55

*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***

--File 654 - US published applications from March 15, 2001 to the present are now online. Please see HELP NEWS 654 for details.

--File 581 - The 2003 annual reload of Population Demographics is complete. Please see Help News581 for details.

--File 990 - NewsRoom now contains February 2003 to current records.
File 992 - NewsRoom 2003 archive has been newly created and contains records from January 2003. The oldest months's records roll out of File 990 and into File 992 on the first weekend of each month.
To search all 2003 records BEGIN 990, 992, or B NEWS2003, a new OneSearch category.

--Connect Time joins DialUnits as pricing options on Dialog.
See HELP CONNECT for information.

--SourceOne patents are now delivered to your email inbox as PDF replacing TIFF delivery. See HELP SOURCE1 for more information.

--Important news for public and academic
libraries. See HELP LIBRARY for more information.

--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information

NEW FILES RELEASED

***World News Connection (File 985)
***Dialog NewsRoom - 2003 Archive (File 992)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Czech Republic (File 680)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Hungary (File 681)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Poland (File 682)

UPDATING RESUMED

RELOADED

***Population Demographics -(File 581)
***CLAIMS Citation (Files 220-222)

REMOVED

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<

* * * * See HELP NEWS 225 for information on new search prefixes
and display codes

File 1:ERIC 1966-2003/Aug 13
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation

Set Items Description

--- -----

Cost is in DialUnits

? b 155

04sep03 12:10:05 User208669 Session D2365.1

\$0.31 0.088 DialUnits File1

\$0.31 Estimated cost File1

\$0.03 TELNET

\$0.34 Estimated cost this search

\$0.34 Estimated total session cost 0.088 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Aug W5

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.

*File 155: Medline has been reloaded and accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 155.

Set Items Description

--- -----

? s dt=review?

S1 953906 DT=REVIEW?

? s cell(1w)cell

1667668 CELL

1667668 CELL

S2 124219 CELL(1W)CELL

? s sexually

S3 28685 SEXUALLY

? s s1 and s2 and s3

953906 S1

124219 S2

28685 S3

S4 7 S1 AND S2 AND S3

? t s7/6/1-7

S7/6/1-7

>>>Set 7 does not exist

? t s4/6/1-7

4/6/1

13938472 22181264 PMID: 12193176

Genes controlling hypothalamic development and sexual differentiation.
Aug 2002

4/6/2

11585973 99018252 PMID: 9799588

Sexual differentiation of the vertebrate brain: principles and mechanisms.
Oct 1998

4/6/3

09453713 21225971 PMID: 11325599

Control of interferon signaling in human papillomavirus infection.
Jun-Sep 2001

4/6/4

06888633 91128766 PMID: 1899579

Sex determination and the generation of sexually dimorphic nervous

systems.
Feb 1991

4/6/5

06797768 91037428 PMID: 2172418

[Studies on pathogenesis of cervical carcinoma based on the analysis of growth and differentiation mechanism of cervical epithelium]

Aug 1990

4/6/6

05538720 87217795 PMID: 3556085

Hormonal control of cell death in a sexually dimorphic song nucleus in the zebra finch.

1987

4/6/7

05225199 86226263 PMID: 3519862

Cellular analyses of hormone influence on motoneuronal development and function.

May 1986

? ds

Set	Items	Description
-----	-------	-------------

S1	953906	DT=REVIEW?
----	--------	------------

S2	124219	CELL(1W)CELL
----	--------	--------------

S3	28685	SEXUALLY
----	-------	----------

S4	7	S1 AND S2 AND S3
----	---	------------------

? s std or stds

4598 STD

2816 STDS

S5	5806	STD OR STDS
----	------	-------------

? s s5 and s1

5806 S5

953906 S1

S6	553	S5 AND S1
----	-----	-----------

? s s6 and s2

553 S6

124219 S2

S7	0	S6 AND S2
----	---	-----------

? s cell and s6

1667668 CELL

553 S6

S8	24	CELL AND S6
----	----	-------------

? t s8/6/1-24

8/6/1

11857805 99298980 PMID: 10370842

Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of human papillomavirus infections.

Jun 1999

8/6/2

11345573 98225752 PMID: 9564565

Clinical and microbiological aspects of *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

Apr 1998

8/6/3

11215076 98091998 PMID: 9430163 Record Identifier: 130663; 00272815

Women and HIV. Epidemiology and global overview.

Dec 1997

8/6/4

10714622 97063989 PMID: 8907856

AIDS and professional secrecy in the United States.

Jan 1996

8/6/5

10640482 96701808 PMID: 11363714

Anal neoplasia in persons with HIV infection.

Aug 1996

8/6/6

10552582 96364368 PMID: 8761160

Sexually transmitted diseases in animals: ecological and evolutionary implications.

Aug 1996

8/6/7

10456911 96263671 PMID: 8665090

Heterosexual HIV transmission.

Dec 1995

8/6/8
10311139 96113251 PMID: 8849197 Record Identifier: 120118; 00262836
Barriers to conception and disease.
Jul 1995

8/6/9
09969811 21894358 PMID: 11899262
Sodium lauryl sulfate, a microbicide effective against enveloped and nonenveloped viruses.
Feb 2002

8/6/10
09783411 21589584 PMID: 11732129
Neonatal circumcision.
Dec 2001

8/6/11
09777304 21582934 PMID: 11725622
Otitis media in Greenland. Studies on historical, epidemiological, microbiological, and immunological aspects.
2001

8/6/12
09280169 21017354 PMID: 11144898
Epidemiology of human papillomavirus infection.
2000

8/6/13
08986781 20278358 PMID: 10818417
Update on Chlamydia trachomatis.
2000

8/6/14
08709772 95398377 PMID: 7668794
[AIDS and anorectal pathology]
SIDA et pathologie ano-rectale.
1995

8/6/15

08563461 95251762 PMID: 7734046 Record Identifier: 106040; 00243553
Immune activation is a dominant factor in the pathogenesis of African
AIDS.
Apr 1995

8/6/16
08306225 94375836 PMID: 8089470
Sexually transmitted diseases in HIV-infected persons.
Jun 1994

8/6/17
08303824 94373435 PMID: 8087506
Dose intensity of radiation therapy in non-small cell carcinoma of the
lung: a review of RTOG data and strategies.
Mar 1994

8/6/18
08251054 94317076 PMID: 8042111
Recent advances in diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases.
Mar-Apr 1994

8/6/19
06808034 91047733 PMID: 2237219
[Epidemiology of HIV infections in Africa]
Epidemiologie des infections a VIH en Afrique.
Oct 11 1990

8/6/20
06042752 89057668 PMID: 3057472
Human papillomavirus infection: a potentially carcinogenic sexually
transmitted disease (condylomata acuminata, genital warts).
Dec 1988

8/6/21
05779761 88133272 PMID: 2829787
Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections and their associations with
squamous cell neoplasia.
1987

8/6/22

05104010 86104572 PMID: 3002511

[Prevention of genito-anal and bucco-laryngo-esophageal cancers caused by sexually transmitted viruses]

La prevention des cancers genito-anaux et bucco-laryngo-oesophagiens a virus transmis sexuellement.

1985

8/6/23

05092987 86093423 PMID: 3001622

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections of the female genital tract and their associations with intraepithelial neoplasia and squamous cell carcinoma.

1986

8/6/24

04998294 85305416 PMID: 2994541

Human papilloma virus (HPV) infections related to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix.

1985

? t s8/7/7 8

8/7/7

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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10456911 96263671 PMID: 8665090

Heterosexual HIV transmission.

Mayer K H; Anderson D J

Department of Medicine and Community Health, Brown University School of Medicine, Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860, USA.

Infectious agents and disease (UNITED STATES) Dec 1995, 4 (4)
p273-84, ISSN 1056-2044 Journal Code: 9209834

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Most of the people now living with HIV acquired the infection through heterosexual intercourse. HIV transmission has been facilitated by (a) concomitant sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), (b) the presence of social conditions that create core groups who have frequent and numerous partners, (c) sexual practices associated with bleeding (i.e., trauma, sex

during menses) as well as noncircumcision, (d) cervical ectopy, and (e) anal sex. HIV may be found both cell-free and as intracellular virus in genital tract secretion, and may be sexually transmitted through either mechanism. HIV titers in genital tract secretions vary by several logs between people and within individuals over time, being greatest just after seroconversion and with advanced immunosuppression, concomitant genital tract inflammation (including STDs), and decreasing (but not to zero) with antiretroviral therapy. The per-contact transmission efficiency rate is highly variable, ranging from > 3% to < 1 per thousand contacts, with male-to-female HIV transmission generally being more efficient than vice versa. Control of the heterosexual HIV epidemic will necessitate a multidisciplinary approach, utilizing direct biological approaches (e.g., culturally specific and behavioral interventions, as well as more fundamental community changes that decrease societal norms that augment unsafe practices. (112 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19960805

Record Date Completed: 19960805

8/7/8

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10311139 96113251 PMID: 8849197 Record Identifier: 120118; 00262836

Barriers to conception and disease.

Donovan B

Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney Hospital, NSW, Australia.

Annals of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore (SINGAPORE) Jul 1995, 24

(4) p608-14, ISSN 0304-4602 Journal Code: 7503289

TJ: ANNALS OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, SINGAPORE.

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review Literature

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Other Citation Owner: PIP; POP

Abstract Source: PIP

Record type: Completed

For the purpose of this review, barriers are defined as any method used during or after intercourse that physically or chemically isolates semen. Latex condoms for men are the best studied physical barrier and offer high efficacy as both a contraceptive and as protection against several major sexually transmissible diseases (STD), particularly human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Limited acceptability and dependence on male cooperation limit their use effectiveness in non-commercial sex or when the receptive partner is disempowered. Polyurethane male condoms may improve acceptability and prove stronger and more durable. Female-dependent methods require further study which may net real benefits for containing the spread of STD/HIV

infections in the short to medium term. Female condoms and newer non-toxic intravaginal chemicals offer much promise. Similarly, the female diaphragm warrants further investigation and should be given more prominence at least as a second-line measure. Withdrawal and post-coital intravaginal chemical prophylaxis may have been previously underestimated as occasionally useful strategies, particularly for reducing the risk of pregnancy and HIV infection for those that were otherwise unprepared for sex. The only role for vasectomy is as a contraceptive measure, while vaginal or anal douching is contraindicated as a reproductive health measure because of the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease and other ectopic pregnancy. There is ample room for developing a more diverse range of better barrier products as well as better promoting those methods that already exist. We already have the means available to us to halt the spread of HIV. Moral arguments against barrier methods have no scientific basis. (73 Refs.)

The increase in female-dependent contraceptive methods (e.g., the pill) usurped often older and less use-effective barrier methods, perhaps explaining the increase in sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and their consequences. Barrier methods tend to afford STD protection for both partners. Most male condoms are made of latex. Polyurethane male condoms are stronger, more durable in storage, and allow more sensation than latex condoms. Condom use has increased with the emergence of AIDS. Consistent condom usage can provide 100% protection from HIV. Acceptability of the polyurethane female condom has not been assured. It appears that its contraceptive efficacy matches that of the diaphragm, cervical cap, or spermicidal sponge. Diaphragms used with a spermicide provide a moderate protective effect against some common STDs (e.g., trichomoniasis). There are no data on the STD/HIV preventive efficacy of cervical caps. There have been tentative links between the cervical cap and progression of cervical dysplasia and cervical lacerations, which could theoretically facilitate entry of HIV. The detergent effect of nonoxynol-9 and other surfactants disrupts cell membranes, including those of HIV and other STDs. Yet, nonoxynol-9 causes a dose-related epithelial disruption and inflammation. Other possible spermicide/microbicides include gramicidin and cholic acid (present in uterine secretions toward the end of the luteal phase). Postcoital chemical prophylaxis is perhaps another option. Since HIV transmission is more efficient from the insertive to the receptive partner and HIV concentrates in semen, withdrawal may provide some protection for the unprotected receptive partner. Douching, be it anal or vaginal, increases the risk of STDs and HIV. Vasectomy protects against pregnancy but there is no evidence that it protects against STD/HIV. Use of a combination of barriers has increased as a result of the AIDS epidemic. There is a need to develop a more diverse range of better barrier methods and to better promote existing methods. The means to stop the spread of HIV exist. There is no scientific basis to support moral arguments against barrier methods.

Record Date Created: 19961021

Record Date Completed: 19961021

? s intracellular and (std or stds or sexually(w)transmit?)

180863 INTRACELLULAR

4598 STD

2816 STDS

28685 SEXUALLY

63705 TRANSMIT?

18264 SEXUALLY(W)TRANSMIT?

S9 86 INTRACELLULAR AND (STD OR STDS OR SEXUALLY(W)TRANSMIT?)

? t s9/6/1-86

9/6/1

15128514 22735838 PMID: 12815105

Genomic transcriptional profiling of the developmental cycle of Chlamydia trachomatis.

06 18 2003

9/6/2

14906935 22654484 PMID: 12770929

5-HT decreases contractile and electrical activities in lymphatic vessels of the guinea-pig mesentery: role of 5-HT(7)-receptors.

May 2003

9/6/3

14559385 22436125 PMID: 12547038

A mathematical model for the investigation of the Th1 immune response to Chlamydia trachomatis.

Mar 2003

9/6/4

14374692 22436125 PMID: 12547038

A mathematical model for the investigation of the Th1 immune response to Chlamydia trachomatis.

Mar 2003

9/6/5

14339514 22046666 PMID: 12050864

Moving to nucleic acid-based detection of genital Chlamydia trachomatis.

May 2002

9/6/6

13956676 22217895 PMID: 12230924

Laboratory diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections in women with genital discharge in Madagascar: implications for primary care.
Sep 2002

9/6/7

11981805 99426834 PMID: 10496916

Examination of early interactions between *Haemophilus ducreyi* and host cells by using cocultured HaCaT keratinocytes and foreskin fibroblasts.
Oct 1999

9/6/8

11926398 99370043 PMID: 10438976

Coexpression of CCR5 and IL-2 in human genital but not blood T cells: implications for the ontogeny of the CCR5⁺ Th1 phenotype.
Aug 15 1999

9/6/9

11768417 99206606 PMID: 10192388

Comparative genomes of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *C. trachomatis*.
Apr 1999

9/6/10

11635818 99069584 PMID: 9852327

Spontaneous and neurally activated depolarizations in smooth muscle cells of the guinea-pig urethra.
Jan 15 1999

9/6/11

11512671 98401016 PMID: 9730883

Vaccination against chlamydial genital tract infection after immunization with dendritic cells pulsed ex vivo with nonviable *Chlamydiae*.
Sep 7 1998

9/6/12

11365872 98246519 PMID: 9584002

Mannan-binding lectin in the sub-Saharan HIV and tuberculosis epidemics.
Aug 1997

9/6/13

11350193 98230474 PMID: 9570547

Internalization of Chlamydia by dendritic cells and stimulation of Chlamydia-specific T cells.

Feb 1 1998

9/6/14

11346223 98226403 PMID: 9566751

Inhibition of androgen action by dehydroepiandrosterone sulfotransferase transfected in PC-3 prostate cancer cells.

Feb 20 1998

9/6/15

11265041 98143403 PMID: 9484872

Pharmacokinetics of grepafloxacin.

Dec 1997

9/6/16

11137418 98013080 PMID: 9353031

Response of Chlamydia trachomatis serovar E to iron restriction in vitro and evidence for iron-regulated chlamydial proteins.

Nov 1997

9/6/17

11084941 97440146 PMID: 9294454

The chlamydial EUO gene encodes a histone H1-specific protease.

Sep 1997

9/6/18

10989584 97342770 PMID: 9199467

Differences in the association of Chlamydia trachomatis serovar E and serovar L2 with epithelial cells in vitro may reflect biological differences in vivo.

Jul 1997

9/6/19

10919122 97271254 PMID: 9126205

New uses for older antibiotics. The 'rediscovery' of four beneficial and cost-effective antimicrobials.

Apr 1997

9/6/20

10856017 97207417 PMID: 9102910

[Chlamydia urethritis in nephrologic practice]

Hlamidijski uretritis u nefroloskoj praksi.

1996

9/6/21

10654233 97002887 PMID: 8850226

[Determination of anti-HTLV-I/II antibodies: Experience in 28,897 blood donations in Buenos Aires]

Determinacion de anticuerpos anti HTLV-I/II: experiencia en 28,897 donantes de sangre en Buenos Aires.

Dec 1995

9/6/22

10622475 96440113 PMID: 8842424

Properties of spontaneous depolarizations in circular smooth muscle cells of rabbit urethra.

Aug 1996

9/6/23

10621046 96438683 PMID: 8841043

In vitro study of a double infection by herpes simplex virus type 2 and Chlamydia trachomatis.

Jul 1996

9/6/24

10563941 96375828 PMID: 8782117

Endothelium-dependent modulation of pacemaking in lymphatic vessels of the guinea-pig mesentery.

Jun 1 1996

9/6/25

10554488 96366326 PMID: 8770503

Differences between Taylorella equigenitalis strains in their invasion of and replication in cultured cells.

Jan 1996

9/6/26

10468978 96276148 PMID: 8692008

Accelerated development of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E in McCoy cells grown on microcarrier beads.

Jan 1996

9/6/27

10456911 96263671 PMID: 8665090

Heterosexual HIV transmission.

Dec 1995

9/6/28

10384808 96190109 PMID: 8611782 Record Identifier: 112833; 00252619

Asymptomatic gonorrhoea and chlamydial infection in rural Tanzanian men.

Feb 3 1996

9/6/29

10362060 96165271 PMID: 8576050

Suppression of *ftsH* mutant phenotypes by overproduction of molecular chaperones.

Feb 1996

9/6/30

10272667 96074437 PMID: 7476282

Low-carbohydrate diet alters intracellular glucose metabolism but not overall glucose disposal in exercise-trained subjects.

Oct 1995

9/6/31

10231827 96033129 PMID: 8582962

Immunosuppressive mechanisms in semen: implications for contraception.

Jul 1995

9/6/32

09931554 21843093 PMID: 11854188

Dendritic cells pulsed with a recombinant chlamydial major outer membrane protein antigen elicit a CD4(+) type 2 rather than type 1 immune response that is not protective.

Mar 2002

9/6/33

09919261 21828982 PMID: 11839161

Genital mycoplasmas, including *Mycoplasma genitalium*, as sexually transmitted agents.

Feb 2002

9/6/34

09890380 21757601 PMID: 12287846 Record Identifier: 097877; 00232419

HIV infections / preventative medicine: condoms / spermicide agents.

1994

9/6/35

09769578 21574565 PMID: 11707582

Chlamydia trachomatis cytotoxicity associated with complete and partial cytotoxin genes.

Nov 20 2001

9/6/36

09726674 21522079 PMID: 11665982

The reprogrammed host: *Chlamydia trachomatis*-induced up-regulation of glycoprotein 130 cytokines, transcription factors, and antiapoptotic genes.

Oct 2001

9/6/37

09479154 21255146 PMID: 11356627

Nitric oxide decreases pacemaker activity in lymphatic vessels of guinea pig mesentery.

Jun 2001

9/6/38

09355353 21117005 PMID: 11179361

Inflammation and clearance of *Chlamydia trachomatis* in enteric and nonenteric mucosae.

Mar 2001

9/6/39

09189947 20496756 PMID: 11041842

Mapping the binding of synthetic disaccharides representing epitopes of chlamydial lipopolysaccharide to antibodies with NMR.

Oct 24 2000

9/6/40

08923477 20211790 PMID: 10747196

Role of calcium stores and membrane voltage in the generation of slow wave action potentials in guinea-pig gastric pylorus.

Apr 1 2000

9/6/41

08526235 95214514 PMID: 7535373

Chlamydia trachomatis does not bind to alpha beta 1 integrins to colonize a human endometrial epithelial cell line cultured in vitro.

Sep 1994

9/6/42

08416990 95105014 PMID: 7806372

Cytoskeletal requirements in Chlamydia trachomatis infection of host cells.

Jan 1995

9/6/43

08364714 95052686 PMID: 7525725

Protective cytotoxic T lymphocytes are induced during murine infection with Chlamydia trachomatis.

Dec 1 1994

9/6/44

08100233 94165993 PMID: 8120817

Pacemaker potentials in lymphatic smooth muscle of the guinea-pig mesentery.

Nov 1993

9/6/45

08077910 94143661 PMID: 8310228

[Fluoroquinolones, 10 years later]

Les fluoroquinolones, 10 ans apres.

Sep 15 1993

9/6/46

07922615 93383447 PMID: 8372472

Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections.

Aug 1993

9/6/47

07895318 93356139 PMID: 8352259

Extrarenal effect of cyclosporine A on potassium homeostasis in renal transplant recipients.

Aug 1993

9/6/48

07803831 93259366 PMID: 8491331 Record Identifier: 091710; 00228502

Preliminary report of unexpected local reactions to a progestogen-releasing contraceptive vaginal ring.

Feb 1993

9/6/49

07660726 93115927 PMID: 1474491

Electrophysiological responses in the rat tail artery during reinnervation following lesions of the sympathetic supply.

Aug 1992

9/6/50

07628257 93083448 PMID: 1280567

Azithromycin. A review of its antimicrobial activity, pharmacokinetic properties and clinical efficacy.

Nov 1992

9/6/51

07438561 92302083 PMID: 1319048

Azithromycin--spectrum of activity, pharmacokinetics, and clinical applications.

1992

9/6/52

07399195 92262448 PMID: 1374901

Reduced transcription of the ferredoxin gene in metronidazole-resistant *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

May 15 1992

9/6/53

07177083 92039403 PMID: 1937328

[Chlamydia infection. A common, usually mild, infection with often severe consequences]

Die Chlamydieninfektion. Eine häufige, meist milde, oft aber folgenschwere Infektion.

Aug 20 1991

9/6/54

07163945 92026152 PMID: 1656737

Azithromycin in the treatment of uncomplicated genital chlamydial infections.

Sep 12 1991

9/6/55

07163944 92026151 PMID: 1656736

Clinical microbiology of azithromycin.

Sep 12 1991

9/6/56

06891792 91131930 PMID: 1847156

A circulating inhibitor of the platelet Na⁺,K⁺ adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) enzyme in allergy.

Feb 1991

9/6/57

06822733 91062682 PMID: 2247702

[Oculogenital infections caused by Chlamydia trachomatis]

Infezioni oculogenitali da Chlamydia trachomatis.

Jul-Aug 1990

9/6/58

06821578 91061527 PMID: 2246945

Chlamydial infections.

Nov 1990

9/6/59

06791459 91031114 PMID: 2226226 Record Identifier: 069390; 00207145

Prevalence of gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis in prostitutes in Burkina Faso.

Jul 1990

9/6/60

06654506 90280195 PMID: 1693768

Short- and long-term desensitization of serotonergic response in *Xenopus* oocytes injected with brain RNA: roles for inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and protein kinase C.

Apr 1990

9/6/61

06492043 90116956 PMID: 2609066

Chlamydia trachomatis in reactive arthritis.

1989

9/6/62

06148134 89163553 PMID: 2646844

[*Chlamydia* infections]

Chlamydieninfektionen.

1989

9/6/63

05975648 88330281 PMID: 3047073

Neonatal ophthalmia in the developing world. Epidemiology, etiology, management and control.

Jan 1988

9/6/64

05925107 88279516 PMID: 3394697 Record Identifier: 054325; 00181138

Factors related to genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* and its diagnosis by culture in a sexually transmitted disease clinic.

Aug 1988

9/6/65

05892778 88247075 PMID: 3452064 Record Identifier: 106982; 00250222

Risk factors for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection of the cervix: a prospective study of 2000 patients at a family planning clinic.

Jul 8 1987

9/6/66

05732870 88086271 PMID: 3335476

An evaluation of urethral smear by Papanicolaou stain in men with

urethritis.
Jan 1988

9/6/67
05514671 87193602 PMID: 3553053
Review of the 4-quinolones.
Mar 1987

9/6/68
05470778 87149451 PMID: 6927783
Isolation of Branhamella (Neisseria) catarrhalis from men with
urethritis.
Oct-Dec 1982

9/6/69
05352575 87030785 PMID: 3915982
Recent advances in Chlamydia trachomatis.
Dec 1985

9/6/70
05341131 87019265 PMID: 3020719 Record Identifier: 050663; 00190811
The spermicide nonoxynol-9 does not inhibit Chlamydia trachomatis in
vitro.
Jul-Sep 1986

9/6/71
05282423 86283688 PMID: 3526041
[Epidemiology and pathogenesis of donovanosis]
Reflexoes sobre a epidemiologia e patogenia da donovanose.
1986

9/6/72
04957756 85264640 PMID: 3894656 Record Identifier: 029435; 00141954
Assessment of an enzyme immunoassay for diagnosing gonorrhea.
Mar 1985

9/6/73
04957755 85264639 PMID: 3927000 Record Identifier: 029434; 00141953
Problems in the culture diagnosis of gonorrhea.

Mar 1985

9/6/74

04885965 85192525 PMID: 2581315

Expression of the chlamydial genus-specific lipopolysaccharide epitope in *Escherichia coli*.

May 10 1985

9/6/75

04521887 84164752 PMID: 6368818

Long-term complications of infection of the female genital tract by intracellular sexually-transmitted microorganisms: a review.

Dec 1983

9/6/76

04464613 84107071 PMID: 6692519

Maintenance of aerobic metabolism during global ischemia with perfluorocarbon cardioplegia improves myocardial preservation.

Mar 1984

9/6/77

04390117 84031911 PMID: 6415018

Carbonic anhydrase activity of intact erythrocytes from seven mammals.

Oct 1983

9/6/78

04129814 83259697 PMID: 6872213

Viscosity adaption for an automated micromethod of flame atomic absorption spectrometry, and intracellular trace-element analysis after pressure decomposition: zinc determination in plasma and erythrocytes.

Aug 1983

9/6/79

03912872 83041074 PMID: 6958020

Chlamydia trachomatis in cervicitis and urethritis in women.

1982

9/6/80

03838223 82250322 PMID: 6808674

Factors affecting the performance of smear and culture tests for the
detection of Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
Apr-Jun 1982

9/6/81
03683444 82094479 PMID: 6895617
Human chlamydial infections.
Dec 1981

9/6/82
03486873 81178431 PMID: 7013232
[Infectious non-gonococcal urethritis in males (author's transl)]
Die infektiöse nicht-gonorrhoeische Urethritis des Mannes.
Jan 1981

9/6/83
03012077 79189190 PMID: 445281 Record Identifier: 796293; 00072578
Occurrence of gonococcal perihepatitis after therapeutic abortion.
Feb 17 1979

9/6/84
02311032 76275212 PMID: 822716 Record Identifier: 018122; 00128105
Cul-de-sac isolates from patients with endometritis-salpingitis-peritonit
is and gonococcal endocervicitis.
Sep 15 1976

9/6/85
02243849 76203217 PMID: 775980 Record Identifier: 761338; 00028510
Genital chlamydial infections.
May 1976

9/6/86
01400987 73012975 PMID: 5075423 Record Identifier: 015702; 00120089
The role of gonococcus in acute pelvic inflammatory disease in Nairobi.
May 1972
? t s9/7/46 58

9/7/46
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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07922615 93383447 PMID: 8372472

Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections.

Fisher M A

Section of Infectious Diseases, West Virginia University School of
Medicine, Morgantown.

West Virginia medical journal (UNITED STATES) Aug 1993, 89 (8)
p331-4, ISSN 0043-3284 Journal Code: 0413777

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections are among the most common sexually transmitted diseases in the United States today. Although these organisms are obligate intracellular pathogens, they more closely resemble bacteria than viruses. C. trachomatis is responsible for considerable morbidity in women, causing urethritis, cervicitis, endometritis, and pelvic inflammatory disease. The latter complication is associated with a high incidence of infertility and ectopic pregnancy, even when the infection is asymptomatic. In young men, C. trachomatis is a common cause of urethritis and epididymitis. Diagnostic tests include tissue culture which has the greatest sensitivity and specificity but is difficult and costly, and various antigen assays which are useful in high-risk, high-prevalence populations. Treatment is effective with doxycycline or erythromycin, but success also depends on appropriate follow-up and empiric treatment of sexual partners. Control of C. trachomatis genital infections is crucial to the control of all sexually transmitted diseases including HIV infection.

Record Date Created: 19931012

Record Date Completed: 19931012

9/7/58

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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06821578 91061527 PMID: 2246945

Chlamydial infections.

Martin D H

Section of Infectious Diseases, Louisiana State University School of
Medicine, New Orleans.

Medical clinics of North America (UNITED STATES) Nov 1990, 74 (6)
p1367-87, ISSN 0025-7125 Journal Code: 2985236R

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Chlamydia trachomatis is a unique intracellular parasite that causes a number of common sexually transmitted disease syndromes, including nongonococcal urethritis in both men and women, epididymitis in men, and pelvic inflammatory disease in women. Infants exposed at delivery are at risk for the development of conjunctivitis and pneumonia. There is strong evidence that Chlamydia is a cause of obstructive infertility and ectopic pregnancy in women. It appears that these complications result from the chronic inflammatory response and secondary scarring that are elicited by long-term asymptomatic or nearly asymptomatic fallopian tube infections. Because treatment with tetracycline, doxycycline, or erythromycin is simple, effective, and inexpensive, major efforts should be put into identifying asymptomatic young women through screening of the subpopulations at highest risk. These include sexually active adolescent women and older women who are not monogamous. Blacks are at higher risk than other ethnic groups for infection. The cost of diagnosing chlamydial infection has decreased with the introduction of new nonculture diagnostic tests. This should increase the availability of testing for screening purposes. It is critical to remember that male sex partners of infected women must be treated; otherwise all efforts to prevent long-term complications by identifying and treating asymptomatic women are doomed to failure. (110 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19910109

Record Date Completed: 19910109

? s herpes (w) simplex

37778 HERPES

28761 SIMPLEX

S10 26525 HERPES (W) SIMPLEX

? ds

Set Items Description

S1 953906 DT=REVIEW?

S2 124219 CELL(1W)CELL

S3 28685 SEXUALLY

S4 7 S1 AND S2 AND S3

S5 5806 STD OR STDS

S6 553 S5 AND S1

S7 0 S6 AND S2

S8 24 CELL AND S6

S9 86 INTRACELLULAR AND (STD OR STDS OR SEXUALLY(W)TRANSMIT?)

S10 26525 HERPES (W) SIMPLEX

? s transmiss? or transmit?

175262 TRANSMISS?

63705 TRANSMIT?

S11 221155 TRANSMISS? OR TRANSMIT?

? s s10 and s11

26525 S10

221155 S11
S12 1736 S10 AND S11
? s s1 and s12
953906 S1
1736 S12
S13 382 S1 AND S12
? s cell and s13
1667668 CELL
382 S13
S14 28 CELL AND S13
? t s14/6/1-28

14/6/1
15289747 22596120 PMID: 12710503
Vaginal immunity in the HSV-2 mouse model.
Jan-Feb 2003

14/6/2
14696338 22413233 PMID: 12525426
Herpes simplex virus type 1 and bovine herpesvirus 1 latency.
Jan 2003

14/6/3
11283308 98161908 PMID: 9501288
Mechanisms of trophoblast-virus interaction.
Dec 15 1997

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11215607 98092533 PMID: 9430740
Protective immunity against HSV-2 in the mouse vagina.
Nov 30 1997

14/6/5
11137886 98013548 PMID: 9352294
Sulfated polysaccharides extracted from sea algae as potential antiviral
drugs.
Oct 1997

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10582800 96397291 PMID: 8927918
[Anorectal diseases in patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

infection]

Enfermedades anorrectales en pacientes con infeccion por el virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH).

Apr-Jun 1996

14/6/7

10318061 96120297 PMID: 7503651

Molecular mimicry between Fc receptors and viral antigens.

1994

14/6/8

10305479 96107512 PMID: 8520830

Infectious disease transmission through cell, tissue, and organ transplantation: reducing the risk through donor selection.

Sep-Oct 1995

14/6/9

10164218 22165468 PMID: 12175386

Common skin disorders of the penis.

Sep 2002

14/6/10

10122081 22092063 PMID: 12097251

Spectrum of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus, or human herpesvirus 8, diseases.

Jul 2002

14/6/11

09969811 21894358 PMID: 11899262

Sodium lauryl sulfate, a microbicide effective against enveloped and nonenveloped viruses.

Feb 2002

14/6/12

09834222 21644959 PMID: 11787685

Development of a topical vaginal microbicide: lessons learned from human milk.

2001

14/6/13
09284968 21022245 PMID: 11142617
Searching for antiviral drugs for human papillomaviruses.
Dec 2000

14/6/14
08928324 20216820 PMID: 10751679
Gap junctions: the "kiss of death" and the "kiss of life".
Apr 2000

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08303284 94372895 PMID: 8087068
Mass analysis of biological macromolecular complexes by STEM.
1994

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08133124 94198993 PMID: 8148953
Cytomegalovirus and latency: an overview.
1993

14/6/17
06982302 91222849 PMID: 2091734
Vulvar dermatoses: common problems in dermatological and gynaecological practice.
Sep 1990

14/6/18
06674207 90300007 PMID: 2193948
Langerhans cells in HIV-1 infection.
Jun 1990

14/6/19
06638517 90264115 PMID: 2188917 Record Identifier: 063819; 00200512
Ocular problems in AIDS.
May 1990

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05268300 86269558 PMID: 3524629 Record Identifier: 057784; 00189282
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome: review.

Jul 19 1986

14/6/21

05190157 86191086 PMID: 3009082

Laboratory diagnosis of herpes simplex virus infections. Principles
guiding the development of rapid diagnostic tests.

Mar 1986

14/6/22

04597948 84241237 PMID: 6330227

HSV, CMV, and HPV in human neoplasia.

Jul 1984

14/6/23

04558151 84201220 PMID: 6326635

Latent herpesviruses of humans.

Jun 1984

14/6/24

03789584 82201189 PMID: 6281991

[Herpes simplex]

Herpes simplex.

Dec 25 1981

14/6/25

03486873 81178431 PMID: 7013232

[Infectious non-gonococcal urethritis in males (author's transl)]

Die infektiöse nicht-gonorrhöische Urethritis des Mannes.

Jan 1981

14/6/26

02248758 76208126 PMID: 58720

In vivo and in vitro "markers" of human cervical intraepithelial
neoplasia.

Jul 1976

14/6/27

02248677 76208045 PMID: 179694

Viruses and cancer of the lower genital tract.

Jul 1976

14/6/28

02183815 76137977 PMID: 175943

A search for herpes simplex virus type 2 markers in cervical carcinoma.

Feb 1976

? t s14/7/11-13

14/7/11

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09969811 21894358 PMID: 11899262

Sodium lauryl sulfate, a microbicide effective against enveloped and nonenveloped viruses.

Piret J; Desormeaux A; Bergeron M G

Centre de Recherche en Infectiologie, Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada.

Current drug targets (Netherlands) Feb 2002, 3 (1) p17-30, ISSN

1389-4501 Journal Code: 100960531

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The number of individuals infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other pathogens causing sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is growing dramatically worldwide. Globally, heterosexual transmission may account for as much as 85-90% of new cases of HIV infection. Latex condoms represent an effective barrier against sexually transmitted pathogens, but unfortunately, their use is not generalized. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop safe and potent topical microbicides under the control of women to efficiently reduce the spread of sexually transmitted infections. Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), an anionic surfactant with protein denaturing potency, is a potent inhibitor of the infectivity of several enveloped (Herpes simplex viruses, HIV-1, Semliki Forest virus) and nonenveloped (papillomaviruses, reovirus, rotavirus and poliovirus) viruses. The mechanism of action of SLS involves the solubilization of the viral envelope and/or the denaturation of envelope and/or capsid proteins. Studies have shown that SLS is not toxic for cultured cell lines of different origins at concentrations that inactivate HIV-1, herpes and human papillomavirus in vitro. In addition, intravaginal pretreatment of mice with a gel formulation containing SLS, completely protected animals against Herpes simplex virus type-2 infection. The gel formulation containing SLS was also well-tolerated following repeated intravaginal administrations to rabbits. Taken together, these data suggest that SLS represents a potential candidate for the use as a topical microbicide to prevent the sexual

transmission of HIV-1, herpes, human papillomavirus and possibly other sexually transmitted pathogens. The impact of such a preventive tool on public health can be enormous. (84 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 20020318

Record Date Completed: 20021022

14/7/12

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09834222 21644959 PMID: 11787685

Development of a topical vaginal microbicide: lessons learned from human milk.

Isaacs C E; Pullarkat R; Kascsak R

Department of Developmental Biochemistry, New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, Staten Island 10314, USA.

Advances in experimental medicine and biology (United States) 2001, 501 p223-32, ISSN 0065-2598 Journal Code: 0121103

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Vaccines are not presently available to prevent adherence and transmission of many common pathogens at mucosal surfaces. As a result, sexually transmitted diseases were one of the most commonly reported infections in the US in 1999. New methods are needed to reduce the spread of mucosal infections. Providing nonspecific protective factors, such as lipids and retinoids found in human milk to mucosal surfaces could reduce mucosal infection caused by viruses, e.g., herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) and bacteria, e.g., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Human milk lipids enzymatically modified to produce monoglycerides were antimicrobial and inactivated enveloped viruses, as well as gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Enveloped viruses were inactivated in seconds following contact with antimicrobial lipids, and *P. aeruginosa* infectivity was reduced by 99.9% after 2 hours. Transmission of pathogens at mucosal surfaces can also be prevented using retinoids that inhibit viral replication. In a human embryonic intestinal cell line the retinoic acid (RA) derivatives all-trans-RA and 9-cis-RA (10 microg/mL) decreased the production of HSV-1 and Echo-6 viruses by 1-2 log₁₀ over a 48-hour period. In addition, all-trans-RA inhibited HSV-1 replication in Vero cells as effectively as interferon beta, reducing viral production by 2.5log₁₀. These studies indicate that lipids and retinoids could be part of a topical microbicide to prevent mucosal infections. (58 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 20020111

Record Date Completed: 20020605

14/7/13

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09284968 21022245 PMID: 11142617

Searching for antiviral drugs for human papillomaviruses.

Underwood M R; Shewchuk L M; Hassell A M; Phelps W C

Department of Virology, GlaxoWellcome, NC, USA.

Antiviral therapy (England) Dec 2000, 5 (4) p229-42, ISSN 1359-6535

Journal Code: 9815705

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are ubiquitous human pathogens that cause a wide variety of benign and pre-malignant epithelial tumours. Of the almost 100 different types of HPV that have been characterized to date, approximately two dozen specifically infect genital and oral mucosa. Mucosal HPVs are most frequently sexually transmitted and, with an incidence roughly twice that of herpes simplex virus infection, are considered one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases throughout the world. A subset of genital HPVs, termed 'high-risk' HPVs, is highly associated with the development of genital cancers including cervical carcinoma. The absence of a simple monolayer cell culture system for analysis and propagation of the virus has substantially retarded progress in the development of diagnostic and therapeutic strategies for HPV infection. In spite of these difficulties, great progress has been made in the elucidation of the molecular controls of virus gene expression, replication and pathogenesis. With this knowledge and some important new tools, there is great potential for the development of improved diagnostic and prognostic tests, prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines, and traditional antiviral medicines. (136 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 20010104

Record Date Completed: 20010510

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	953906	DT=REVIEW?
S2	124219	CELL(1W)CELL
S3	28685	SEXUALLY
S4	7	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	5806	STD OR STDS
S6	553	S5 AND S1
S7	0	S6 AND S2

S8 24 CELL AND S6
S9 86 INTRACELLULAR AND (STD OR STDS OR SEXUALLY(W)TRANSMIT?)
S10 26525 HERPES (W) SIMPLEX
S11 221155 TRANSMISS? OR TRANSMIT?
S12 1736 S10 AND S11
S13 382 S1 AND S12
S14 28 CELL AND S13

? log hold

04sep03 12:25:27 User208669 Session D2365.2

\$10.05 3.140 DialUnits File155

\$0.00 145 Type(s) in Format 6

\$1.47 7 Type(s) in Format 7

\$1.47 152 Types

\$11.52 Estimated cost File155

\$3.72 TELNET

\$15.24 Estimated cost this search

\$15.58 Estimated total session cost 3.228 DialUnits

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